SPEAKER HITS AT PARKER

Democrats Defied to Tell Truth About Roosevet's Acts.

President Reiterates His Adheren the Policy of McKinley-Refers to of Derellet Officials -Emphasizes Value of the Gold Standard--A Republican Tariff Principle the Best-Philippine Government Finally to Be Given to Filipines.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 27 .- Theodore Roosevelt was notified to-day of his nomination by the Republican party as their choice for President of the United States. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives and chairman of the notification committee, made the address which conveyed the official information to the President.

The notification peremony took place on the veranda of the President's house on Sagamore Hill, amid a scene most quiet and homelike. There were no delegations with brass bands and buttons, as there when McKinley was notified of his nomination the second time; no hurrahing or demonstration of any sort, with the exception of a little polite hand clapping. If it were not for the long black coat and white waistcoat and silk hat one might almost have taken the crowd on the veranda for a nicely behaved house party.

The day, so far as the weather was concerned, was all that could possibly have been desired. The sun shone down out of a sky of clear blue, and a brisk, refreshing preeze from the Sound fanned the hayfields around the President's house into motion and kept the flags all fluttering on the veranda. Sagamore Hill was a most comfortable place for the guests and nobody got hot, not even Gov. Odell when the President looked squarely at him during his speech and said that the value of a party to the people depended altogether on the efficiency and faithfulness of its officials in their public service.

14 was about 12:30 o'clock when the first carriage bearing members of the notification committee came up the tortuous road out of the woods in sight of Sagamore Hill. In it were Gov. Odell and Chairman Cannon, the man whom the Governor did not have nominated for Vice-President. Uncle Joe was trying to look pleasant and was succeeding fairly well. The President stood on the veranda and stepped down to greet the occupants of the carriage as it drove

Behind the Cannon-Odell rig came a long procession of carriages, of many ages and many makes, which raised an immense cloud of dust. Through it the members of the notification committee and the guests. ressed in their frockcoats and wearing high hats, could be seen dimly peering in the direction of the veranda. Most of the horses attached to the rigs were Oyster Bay livery horses. They were not fast, and nearly all the committeemen and guests when they alighted from the carriages

were generously frescoed with dust. The committee, which was composed of ntative from e and Territories, got to Oyster Bay on a special train at 11:30. Many of the guests ncluding Gov. Odell, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Cornelius N. Bliss and William Barnes, Jr., also came on this train. The President continued to greet the visitors on the veranda as they drove up, while Mrs. Roosevelt received them in the house until nearly 12:45 o'clock. Then Secretary Loeb hunted Uncle Joe Cannon up, and, interrupting him in the middle of his steenth story since his arrival, told him that everything was in readiness for the

formal ceremony. Uncle Joe stretched himself, threw away his cigar and called for a stool to stand on. The committee and the guests, with the President's family, making about 150 persons in all, took their places informally about the stool after Chairman Cannon had stepped upon it. The Speaker was about to address the President when the latter interrupted, waving his hand to a group of family servants and farmhands, werkers on Sagamore Hill, and inviting them to come up on the veranda. With the servants was an old colored man who had worked for the President's father. He remained at the entrance to the veranda, resting on his cane during the entire ceremony. Mr. Cannon said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The people of the United States, by blood, heredity, education and practice, are a self-governing people. We have sometimes been subject to prejudice and embarrassment from harmful conditions, but we have outgrown prejudice and ercome conditions as rapidly as possible, having due regard to law and the rights of individuals. We have sometimes made mistakes, from a false sense of security or from a desire to change policies instead letting well enough alone, merely to see what would happen, but we have always paid the penalty of unwise action at the ballot box and endured the suffering until, under the law, through the ballot box, we have returned to correct politics. Tested by experience, an entire has a succession by experience, no nation has so successfully solved all problems and chosen proper policies as our nation. Under the lead of the Republican party for over forty years, the United States, from being a third class Power among the nations, has become in every respect first. The people rule. The people ruling, it is necessary that they should be competent to rule. Competency requires not only patriotism, but material well-being,

pducation, statecraft. WHAT PROTECTION HAS DONE. The people, under the lead of the Republican party, wrote upon the statute books revenue laws, levying taxes upon the prod-ucts of foreign countries seeking our mar-kets, which replenished our treasury but were so adjusted as to encourage our people in developing, diversifying and maintaining our industries, at the same time prosecting our citizens laboring in production against the competition of foreign labor. Under this policy, our manufactured product to-day is one-third the product of the uct to-day is one-third the product of the civilized world, and our people receive almost double the pay for their labor that similar labor receives elsewhere in the world, thereby enabling us to bear the burdens of

Liberal compensation for labor makes liberal customers for our products. Under this policy of protection, our home market has any other people on earth, and this too, even if we did not sell any of our products abroad. In addition to this, we have come

to be the greatest exporting nation in the world. For the year ending the 30th of June, 1904, our exports to foreign countries were valued at \$1,480,000,000, of which \$450,000,-000 were products of the factory. The world fell in our debt last year \$470,000,000, an in-crease of \$75,000,000 over the preceding year.

CONGRATULATES PARKER.

This policy of protection has always been opposed by the opponents of the Republican party and is opposed by them to-day. In their last national platform, adopted at St. Louis, they denounce protection as robbery.

They never have been given power but they proceeded by word and act to destroy the policy of protection. Their platform is as silent as the grave touching the gold standard and our currency system. Their chosen ard and our currency system. Their chosen eader, after his nomination, having been as silent as the Sphinx up to that time, sent his telegram, saying in substance that the gold standard is established, and that he will govern himself accordingly if he should be elected.

I congratulate him. It is better to be right late than never. It is better to be right in one thing than wrong in all things. I wonder if it ever occurred to him that if his vote and support for his party's candidate in 1896 and 1900 had been decisive we would now have the silver standard. I wonder what made him send that telegram after he was nominated, and why he did not send it before? When did he have a change of heart and judgment? And doe he at heart believe in the gold standard and our currency system, or does he try now to reap where he has not sown? If, perchance, he should be elected by forcing together discordant elements, I submit that with a Democratic House of Representatives or House and Senate, there would be no har monious action in legislation or administration that would benefit the people, but that doubt and discontent would everywhere distress production and labor. Consu would be curtailed. In short, we would have an experience similar to that from 1893 to 1897.

WHAT WILL DEMOCRATS DO?

If this chosen leader and his friends are converts to Republican policies, should not they "bring forth fruits meet for repentance" before they ask to be placed in the highest if they profess all things to all men, then they are not worthy the confidence of any man. If clothed with power, will they follow in the paths of legislation according to their loves and votes as manifested by their action always heretofore, or will they stand by, protect and defend the gold standard and our ourrency system that have been created under the lead of the Republican party?

Correct revenue laws, protection or free trade, the gold standard and our currency system, all depend upon the sentiment of the majority of our people as voiced at the ballot box. A majority may change our revenue laws: a majority may change our currency laws; a majority may destroy the gold standard and establish the silver standard, or, in lieu of either or both, make the Treasury note, non-interest-bearing and irreeemable, the sole standard of value.

READY WITH REMEDY, IF NEEDED. Sir, let us turn from the region of doubt and double dealing, the debatable land, to the region of assured certainty. The Republican party stands for protection. It stands for the gold standard and our currency system. All these dwell in legislation enacted under the lead of the Republican party and against the most determined opposition of the Democratic party, including its leader and candidate. These being our policies, and having been most useful to the country, we have confidence in and love them. If it be necessary from time to time that they should be strengthened here and controlled there, the Republican party stands ready, with loving, competent hands, to apply the proper remedy. I say "remedy." Being our policies, we will not willingly subject them to their enemies, for slow starvation on the one hand or to sudden destruction on the

PARTY RECORD IS HISTORY.

Since the Republican party was restored to power in 1897, under the lead of McKinley, country has prospered in production and in commerce as it has never prospered and in commerce as it has never prospered before. In wealth we stand first among all the nations. Under the lead of William McKinley the war with Spain was speedily brought a successful conclusion. Under the treaty of peace and our action Cuba is free, and under guaranties written in her Constitution and our legislation it is assured that she will ever remain free.

We also acquired Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines by a treaty, the ratification of which was only possible by the votes of Democratic Senators. Civil government has been of them were mistaken and others insincere. We also acquired Porto Rico, Guam and established in Porto Rico, and we are jour-neying toward civil government in the Philippines as rapidly as the people of the archi-pelago are able to receive it; and this, too, otwithstanding the false cry of "imperialism" raised by the Democratic party and still insisted upon, which led to insurrection in the Philippines and tends to lead to further

insurrection there.

The record of the Republican party under the lead of William McKinley has passed into history. Who dares assail it?

THE COURAGE OF ROOSEVELT. In the history of the Republic, in time of peace, no Executive has had greater questions to deal with than yourself, and none has brought greater courage, wisdom and patriotism to their solution. You have enforced the law against the mighty and the lowly without fear, favor or partiality. Under the Constitution you have recommended legislation to Congress from time to time as it was your duty to do, and when it was passed by Congress have approved it. You have, under the Constitution, led in making a treaty which was ratified by the Senate and is approved by the people, which not only assures, but, under the law and appropriations made by Congress, proceeds the construction of the Panama Canal.

The Republican party under your leadership keeps its record from the beginning under Lincoln of doing things—the right thing at the right time and in the right way, notwithstanding the opposition of those who oppose the right policies from the selfish or partisan standpoint. They dare not tell record of the party and then condemn it. They can, for selfish or partisan reasons, abuse you personally and misrepresent the party which you lead. It is true, however, that, so far, their abuse of your action and their alleged fear of your personality is in-significant as compared with the personal and partisan carping against Lincoln, Grant, and McKinley when they were clothed with power by the people. Those whose only grievance is that you have enforced the law and those who carp for mere partisan capital will not, in my judgment, reap the harvest of success. The Republican party for you and under your leadership appeals to the great body of the people who live in the sweat of their faces, make the civilization, control the republic, fight its battles and

The Weather.

The unsettled conditions moved off yesterday, and fair weather was general, save for one or two showers in the Ohio and Tennessee valleys. There were no storms anywhere.

There were but slight temperature changes, but

the conditions were favorable for warmer weather to-day in the Atlantic States.

In this city the day was fair and warmer; wind fresh southerly; average humidity, 68 per cent. barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A.M., The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the

official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvani New Jersey and Delaware, showers to-day and to-morrow; light south winds. For Maryland, the District of Columbia and

Virginia, occasional showers to day and to-morrow light south winds.

For western Pennsylvania and western New
York, showers and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow;

fresh south shifting to west winds.

For New England, showers to-day in north por-tion, fair in south; showers to-morrow; fresh south

determine its policies, for approval and con-tinuance in power.

The office of President of the United States is the greatest on earth, and many competent men in the Republican party are ambitious to hold it, yet the Republican conventent men in the Republican party are ambitious to hold it, yet the Republican convention met at Chicago in June last and cordially, with one accord, nominated you as the candidate of the party for President. I am sure all Republicans and a multitude of good citizens who do not call themselves Republicans said "Amen."

In pursuance of the usual custom, the convention appointed a committee, of which it honored me with the chairmanship, to wait upon you and inform you of its action, which

upon you and inform you of its action, which duty, speaking for the committee, I now cheerfully perform, with the hope and the con-fident expectation that a majority of the people of the republic will, in November next, approve the action of the convention by choosing electors who will assure you

The Speaker was interrupted frequently by applause, and Mr. Roosevelt manifested the most intense interest in the speech especially when Mr. Cannon said that the Democrats dare not tell the truth about Mr. Roosevelt's official acts and then condemn them. Mr. Roosevelt, when the chairman of the notification committee said this, nodded his head several times and said:

That is right, that is right." President Roosevelt took his place on the improvised platform quickly at the conclusion of Mr. Cannon's remarks. His statement, in beginning, that he had to the best of his ability kept the promises which he made to carry out the principles and policies of William McKinley was greeted with loud applause. So also was his assertion that the negotiations for the constrution of the Isthmian Canal were conducted with the nicest and most scrupulous honor, and there was considerable applause at other parts of the speech. The President

said: MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE: I am deeply sensible of the high honor conferred upon me by the representatives of the Republican party assembled in convention, and I accept the nomination for the Presidency with solemn realization of the obligations I assume. I heartily approve the declaration of principles which the Republican national convention has adopted, and at some future day I shall communicate to you, Mr. Chairman, more at length and in detail, a formal written acceptance of the nomination

Three years ago I became President because of the death of my lamented predecessor I then stated that it was my purpose to carry out his principles and policies for the honor and the interest of the country. To the best of my ability I have kept the promise thus made. If next November my countrymen confirm at the polls the action of the convention you represent, I shall, under Providence, continue to work with an eye single to the welfare of all our people.

A party is of worth only in so far as it promotes the national interest, and every official, high or low, can serve his party best by rendering to the people the best service of which he is capable. Effective government comes only as the result of the loyal cooperation of many different persons. The members of a legislative majority, the officers in the various departments of the administration, and the legislative and executive branches as toward each other, must work together with subordination of self to the common end of successful government. We who have been entrusted with power as public servants during the past seven years of administration and legislation now come before of achievement. In the years that have gone by we have made the deed square with the word; and if we are continued in power we shall unswervingly follow out the great lines of public policy which the Republican party has already laid down; a public policy to which we are giving, and shall give, a united. and therefore an efficient, support.

NOT SILENT ON VITAL QUESTIONS. In all of this we are more fortunate that our opponents, who now appeal for con-fidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially stood, that if triumphant they may be trusted in the last eight years they have laid down as vital, and to leave undisturbed those very acts of the administration because of which

We make our appeal in a wholly different spirit. We are not constrained to keep silent on any vital question; we are divided on no vital question; our policy is continuous, and s the same for all sections and localities. Government we ask the people to continue in power, for our performance in the past, our proved governmental efficiency, is a guarantee as to our promises for the future. Our opponents, either openly or secretly, sopording to their several temperaments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void. We know our own minds and we have kept of the same mind for a sufficient length of time to give to our policy coherence and sanity. In such a fundamental matter as the infercement of the law we do not have as the infercement of the law we do not have to depend upon promises, but merely to ask that our record be taken as an earnest of what we shall continue to do. In dealing with the great organizations known as trusts, we do not have to explain why the laws were not enforced, but to point out that they actually have been enforced and that legisation has been enacted to increase the effeciveness of their enforcement.

We do not have to propose to "turn the rascals out," for we have shown in very deed that whenever by diligent investigation a public official can be found who has betraver his trust he will be punished to the full extent of the law without regard to whether he was appointed under a Republican or a Democratic admisistration. This is the efficient way to turn the rascals out and to keep them out, and it has the merit of sin cerity. Moreover, the betrayals of trust cant in number when compared with the ex-tent of the public service. Never has the administration of the Government been on a cleaner and higher level; never has the public work of the nation been done more honestly THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Assuredly it is unwise to change the poli-cies which have worked so well and which are now working so well. Prosperity has come at home. The national honor and interest have been upheld abroad. We have gold basis. We have done this with the aid of many who were formerly our opponents, but who would neither openly support nor silently acquiesce in the heresy of unsound finance; and we have done it against the convinced and violent opposition of the mass of our present opponents who still refuse to recant the unsound opinions which for assert. We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency. We mean the same thing from year to year. We do not have to avoid a definite and con clusive committal on the most important issue which has recently been before the near future be before them again. Upon the principles which underlie this issue the the principles which underlie this issue the convictions of half of our number do not clash with those of the other half. So long as the Republican party is in power the gold standard is settled, not as a matter of temporary political expediency, not because of shifting conditions in the production of gold in certain mining centres, but in accordance with what we regard as the fundamental with what we regard as the fundamental principles of national morality and wisdom. Under the financial legislation which we have enacted there is now ample circulation for every business need; and every dollar of this circulation is worth a dollar in gold. We have reduced the interest-bearing debt and in still larger measure the interest on that debt. All of the war taxes imposed

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during the Spanish war have been removed with a view to relieve the people and to pre-vent the accumulation of an unnecessary surplus. The result is that hardly ever before

have the expenditures and income of the Government so closely corresponded. In the fiscal year that has just closed the excess of income over the ordinary expenditures was nine millions of dollars. This does not take account of the fifty millions expended out of the accumulated surplus for the purchase of the Isthmian Canal It is an extraordinary proof of the sound financial condition of the nation that instead of following the usual course in such matters and throwing the burden upon posterity by an issue of bonds, we were able to make the payment outright and yet after it to have in the treasury a surplus of one hundred and sixty-one millions. Moreover, we were able to pay this fifty millions of dollars out of hand without causing the slightest disturbance to business conditions.

PROTECTION MUST BE PRESERVED. We have enacted a tariff law under which, during the past few years, the country has attained a height of material well-being never before reached. Wages are higher than ever before. That whenever the need arises there should be a readjustment of the tariff schedules is undoubted; but such changes can with safety be made only by those wh devotion to the principle of a protective tariff is beyond question; for otherwise the changes would amount not to readjustment but to would amount not to readjustment but to repeal. The readjustment when made must maintain and not destroy the protective principle. To the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer this is vital; but perhaps no other man is so much interested as the wage worker in the maintenance of our present economic system, both as regards the finances and the tariff. The standard of living of our wage workers is higher than that of any other country, and it can not so remain unless we have a protective tariff which shall always keep as a minimum a rate of duty sufficient to cover the difference etween the labor cost here and abroad Those who, like our opponents, "denounce protection as a robbery," thereby explicitly commit themselves to the proposition that if they were to revise the tariff no heed would be paid to the necessity of meeting this dif-ference between the standards of living for wage workers here and in other countries; and therefore on this point their antagonism to our position is fundamental. Here, again, we ask that their promises and ours be judged by what has been done in the immediate past. We ask that sober and sensible men

tariff of 1894 helped to bring about. INTELLIGENT RECIPROCITY.

compare the workings of the present tariff

law, and the conditions which obtain under

it, with the workings of the preceding tariff

law of 1894 and the conditions which that

We believe in reciprocity with foreign na tions on the terms outlined in President McKinley's last speech, which urged the extension of our foreign markets by reciprocal agreements whenever they could be made without injury to American industry and labor. It is a singular fact that the only great reciprocity treaty recently adopted —that with Cuba—was finally opposed almost alone by the representatives of the very party which now states that it favors recipi And here again we ask that the worth of our words be judged by comparing their deeds

On this Cuban reciprocity treaty there were at the outset grave differences of opinion among ourselves; and the notable thing in he negotiation and ratification of the treaty and in the legislation which carried it into effect, was the highly practical manner in which, without sacrifice of principle, these differences of opinion were reconciled. There was no rupture of a great party, but an exsellent practical outcome, the result of the harmonious cooperation of two successive pacity which enittles us to the confidence of the people not only in our purposes but in our practical ability to achieve those purposes. Judging by the history of the last twelve years, down to this very month, is there justification for believing that under similar circumstances and with similar initia differences of opinion, our opponents would have achieved any practical result?

We have already shown in actual fact that our policy is to do fair and equal justice to all men, paying no heed to whether a man

is rich or poor, paying no heed to whether a man his creed of his birthplace. We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural kind of organization is to be favored so long as it acts in a spirit of justice and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law, and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law; for no man is above it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safeguarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization, for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manito approach their solution is simply the spirit In inaugurating the great work of irrigation in the West the Administration has been enabled by Congress to take one of the long-West the Administration has been est strides ever taken under our Government toward utilizing the vast national domain for the settler, the actual home-maker. ISTEMIAN CANAL REALIZED.

Ever since this continent was discovered the need of an Isthmian canal to connec the Pacific and Atlantic has been recognized and ever since the birth of our nation such a canal has been planned. At last the dream has become a reality. The Isthmian Canal is now being built by the Government o the United States. We conducted the nego tiation for its construction with the nicest and most scrupulous honor, and in a spirit of the largest generosity toward those through whose territory it was to run. Every sinister effort which could be devised by the spirit of faction or the spirit of self-interest was made in order to defeat the treaty with Panama and thereby prevent the consum mation of this work. The construction o the Canal is now an assured fact; but most certainly it is unwise to entrust the carrying out of so momentous a policy to those who have endeavored to defeat the

whole undertaking.
Our foreign policy has been so conducted that, while not one of our just claims has been sacrificed, our relations with all foreign nations are now of the most peaceful kind here is not a cloud on the horizon. The last cause of irritation between us and any other nation was removed by the settlement

of the Alaskan boundary.
In the Carribbean Sea we have made good our promises of independence to Cubs. and have proved our assertion that our mission in the island was one of justice and not of self-aggrandizement; and thereby no less than by our action in Venezuela and Panama we have shown that the Monroe Doctrine is a living reality, designed for the hurt of no nation, but for the protection of civilization on the western continent, and for the peac of the world. Our steady growth in power has gone hand in hand with a strengthening disposition to use this power with strict regard for the rights of others, and for the cause of international justice and good will.

We earnestly desire friendship with all the nations of the new and old worlds; and

upon a basis of reciprocal adventage instead of hostility. We hold that the prosperity of each nation is an aid and not a hindrance to the prosperity of other nations. We seek international amity for the same reasons that make us believe in peace within our own borders; and we seek this peace not because we are afraid or unready, but because we think that peace is right as well as advan-

American interests in the Pacific have rapidly grown. American enterprise has laid a cable across this, the greatest of oceans. We have proved in effective fashion that we wish the Chinese empire well and desire its integrity and independence.

PHILIPPPINES FOR PILIPINOS. Our foothold in the Philippines greatly strengthens our position in the competition for the trade of the East; but we are governing the Philippines in the interest of the Philippine people themselves. We have already given them a large share in their government, and our purpose is to increase this share as rapidly as they give evidence of increasing fitness for the task. The great majority of the officials of the islands, whether elective or appointive, are already native Filipinos. We are now providing for a legis-lative assembly. This is the first step to be taken in the future; and it would be eminently unwise to declare what our next step will be until this first step has been taken and the results are manifest. To have gone faster than than we have already gone in giving the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-government would have been dis-astrous. At the present moment to give political independence to the islands would result in the immediate loss of civil rights, personal liberty and public order, as regards the mass of the Filipinos, for the majority of the islanders have been given these great boons by us, and only keep them because we vigilantly safeguard and guarantee them. To withdraw our government from the islands at this time would mean to the average native the loss of his barely won civil freedom We have established in the islands a govern ment by Americans assisted by Filipinos. We are steadily striving to transform this into self-government by the Filipinos assisted

by Americans. The principles which we uphold should appeal to all our countrymen, in all portions of our country. Above all they should give us strength with the men and women who are the spiritual heirs of those who upheld the hands of Abraham Lincoln; for we are striving to do our work in the spirit with which Lincoln approached his. During the seven years that have just passed there is no duty domestic or foreign, which we have shirked no necessary task which we have feared to no necessary task which we have not performed undertake, or which we have not performed with reasonable efficiency. We have never pleaded impotence. We have never sought refuge in criticism and complaint instead of action. We face the future with our past and our present as guarantors of our prop and we are content to stand or fall by the record which we have made and are making.

At the conclusion of the President's speech, Chairman Cannon announced that he committee on notification, with the President, would have "their respective shadows secured before their substance fades." That was Uncle Joe's way of announcing

that the committee and the President would pose for the photographers.

An informal luncheon was served on the veranda, the President's younger children and their cousins, sons and daughters of W. Emlen and J. West Roosevelt, passing the good things around. After that the committeemen and the guests paid their respects to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and by 3 o'clock the long line of carriages was wending its way once more through the dust cloud.

The special train bearing the visitors back to Long Island City left here at 8:30 o'clock. Among the specially invited guests, besides Gov. Odell, ex-Gov. Black, Mr. Bliss and William Barnes, Jr., were Chairman George B. Cortelyou of the Republican national committee, Edward Lauterbach, Jacob H. Schiff, Eugene A. Philbin, Oscar S. Straus, Robert W. De Forest, William Ward, Senator Kean of New Jersey and C. Grant Lafarge.

Senator Platt sent his regrets, and Elihu Root also was unable to attend. The official list of the notification committee follows:

Alabams—J. O. Thompson, Birmingham. Arkansas—H. L. Remmel, Little Rook. California—Gov. George C. Pardee, Saorame Colorado—C. F. Caswell, Second District. Connectiout—Charles S. Mellen, New Haven. Delaware—Francis S. Bradley, Wilmington. Florida—James N. Coombs, Appalachicola. Georgia—H. S. Edwards, Macon. Idaho-W. B. Heyburn. Illinois-Isaac L. Ellwood, De Kalb. Indiana-W. R. McKeen, Terre Haute. lowa-G. M. Curtis, Clinton. Kansas-W. T. E. Donald, Atchison. Kentucky—C. F. Weaver, Ashland. Louisiana—Emil Kanez, Newton. Maine—Ernest M. Goodali, Sanford. Maryland—Felix Agnus, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Charles G. Washburn, Word
Michigan—Charles E. Swoet, Dowagiac.
Minnesota—W. W. Heffelfinger, Minnesota Minnesota—W. W. Heffelfinger, Minne Minissippi—L. B. Moseley, Jackson. Missouri—W. C. Pierce, Marysville. Montana—Konrad Kohrs, Deer Lodge. Nebraska-G. W. Wapples, Omaha. Nevada-E. S. Farrington, Elko. New Hampshire-R. W. Pillsbury, Derry. New Jersey-Dr. Leslie B. Ward, Newark. New York—Chauncey M. Depew, North Dakots—B. V. Noble, Rottinesu. Ohio-George B. Waldorf, Toleda Oregon—S. J. Kline, Corvalita.
Pennayivania—Frank L. Bobbins, Pittsburg. Pemasivania—Frank L. South Providence. Rhode Island—H. Martin Brown, Providence. South Carolina—A. D. Webster, Orangeburg. South Dakota—E. E. Andrews. Tennessee T. A. Lancaster, Lexington. Texas — W. S. Simpson, Bovins. Utah—Willard F. Snyder, Salt Lake City. Utah—Willard F. Snyder, Salt Lake City.
Virginia—S. Brown Allen, Staunton.
Vermont—James F. Hooker, Brattlebore.
West Virginia—J. L. Caldwell, Huntington.
Washington—J. G. Lewis, Montesano.
Wisconsin—Ogden H. Feathers, Janesville.
Wyoming—C. D. Clark, Evanston.
Alaska—J. W. Cuey.
Arizona, A. O. Brodle, Phoenix.
Hawail—E. A. Knudson, Boston, Mass.
Indian Territory—George W. Bigham.
New Mexico—Gov. M. A. Otero, Santa Fé.
Okiahoma—W. D. Fossett, Guthrie.
Porto Rico—Robers H. Todd.

GREAT SPEECH, SAYS UNCLE JOE. Not His; The President's More Politicians

in Indiana Than Taggart. Most of the members of the committee which went down to Oyster Bay to inform President Roosevelt that he was the nominee of the Chicago convention went on to their homes when they reached this city last night. Chairman Cannon remained in town. He will go to-day to Washington, and after a short rest will speak in Boston and will deliver other speeches along the Maine coast. He will be back in New York about Aug. 10, and will then begin a speaking tour through the Middle referred in great admiration to the speech made by President Roosevelt to the committee and said that it would make splendid campaign material

Asked if he thought the election of Thomas Taggart as chairman of the Democratic national comittee would lessen the chances of the Republican party in Indiana, "Uncle Joe" replied:

of the Republican party in Indiana, "Uncle Joe" replied:
 "Fom Taggart is a good fellow personally and is a great politician. But there are good politicians on the Republican side out in Indiana. I am sure there are quite six of them, and Tom is not more than half a dozen himself. When it comes to talking about great politicians in Indiana there are other pebbles on the beach besides Tom, and they are not all on the Pemocratic side. There is going to be a great fight in Indiana and it will be a lively campaign, but Tom Taggart's election will make no difference in the Republican prospects in that State."

Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican national committee came back to town with the notifiers. He will go to Chicago to-day to arrange for the opening of the Western headquarters. The Eastern head-

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 35D TO 34TH STREET.



IMPRESSIVE

Blue Serge Suits for Men At Fifteen Dollars.

That you may tide this season and anticipate the advent of next, good judgment dictates a suit of blue serge. We have a series of such suits which are of superior indigo dyed blue serges in single and double breasted models. The coats are half, quarter or eighth lined with excellent mohair; the trousers include full hip and conservative models, with or without cuffs. When one contemplates the exceptionally high character of the garments—the distinctiveness and individuality which find expression through the tailor's talent. fifteen dollars is an exceptionally modest price.

OUTING TROUSERS

A series of extremely well-tailored models of Flannel, Chevior Homespun, Wool Crash and Hopsacking in an extensive variety of the very newest patterns and weaves. The models include conservative, peg-top and extremely wide hip bloomer effects, invested with all the little knacks such as side clasps, or straps and belt straps to insure convenience and comfort.

18 styles at \$3.00. 22 styles at \$4.00. 16 styles at \$5.00.

WE HAVE ABOUT SIX HUNDRED Summer Suits for Men

In single and double-breasted models of fine fabrics in mixtures. They did cost \$16.50, \$18.00 and \$20.00 earlier in the season. Now \$12.50 is the price. Suits for the men of abnormal proportions are also to be found in the collection.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

A Clearance Sale of Straw Hats for Men At One Dollar.

Formerly \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50

Split, Sennit, Milan and Mackinaw braids, with high or low crowns, wide or narrow brims.

Straw Hats for Boys and Children. Formerly 78c., 95c. and \$1.45. At 35c Straight brim models for the elder boys, and

wide, soft brim sailors with silk bands and streamers for the children. FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY A Clearance Sale of



Negligee Shirts for Men At Price Reductions of One-Third to One-Half.

Perhaps you know the manner of shirts our stock affords. Then all you need know is that those offered here are from our regular stock, some twelve hundred in number, embracing the season's most favored fabrics and designs.

Negligee Shirts of Madras or French Percale in neat designs, stripes or plain white; cuffs attached or detached. Sizes 14, 14, 15, 15, are plentiful, a few 16, 16, 17, 17. Formerly \$1.50 and \$2.00. At \$1.00 Negliges Shirts of Silk and Linen in blue, tan, gray or white,

with attached or detached collar and soft attached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 171. Formerly \$3.50 to \$4.00. At \$2.00

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

A Clearance Sale of

Leather Belts for Men At Extremely Reduced Prices.

Not even so minor a thing as a belt will we allow one season to borrow from another. Therefore:

Belts of black Seal, Walrus or Grain Leather, with the newest buckles. All sizes, though not in all styles.

Special at 85c Formerly \$1.50 to \$2.50. Belts of Pigskin, black Grain or gray Suede, gunmetal and gilt

buckles, in various styles. Pormerly 75c. to \$1.25. Belts of various high grade Leathers. Formerly 50c

Sizes 30 to 42. Special at 35c

Special at 50c

Sizes 28 to 50.

quarters in this city will not be opened until he returns from Chicago about a week hence. Mr. Cortelyou said last night that he would not be prepared to announce the names of the executive committee nor of the advisory committee which is to aid him in running the Republican campaign until after his return from Chicago.

PRESIDENT STARTS TO-DAY.

Will Stay in Washington Several Weeks and Then Beturn to Oyster Bay. OYSTER BAY, L I., July 27 .- President Roosevelt will leave here to-morrow morning for Washington. The executive offices at Oyster Bay will be closed and the entire force of clerks will be transferred to the capital. The President will remain in Washington between two and three weeks and then return to his summer home, where he will remain until Oot. 1. Mrs. Roosevelt also will go to Washington.

Three of the President's sons, Theodore, Kermit and Archie, will leave here to-morrow to visit the St. Louis Exposition. Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican national committee left town to-night. He has been with the President since last night. He will go to Chicago in a few days to arrange for the opening of campaign headquarters there. ing for Washington. The executive offices

RUN DOWN BY MOTOR. Cycle Trainer Seriously Injured at Chelses Park Races.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 27 .- Nat Butler of Cambridge won the twenty-mile motor-paced team race at Charles River Park to night, defeating Hugh MacLean of Chelses by a half mile and Will Stinson of Cambridge and Louis Mettling of Jamaica Plain by two

and a half miles.

Butler and Stinson, as the Cambridge team, scored 6 points to 3 for the Chelsea team, McLean and Mattling. The time was

team, McLean and Mattling. The time was
27 minutes 36 4-5 seconds. A new world's
record for eleven miles was established, the
time being 15 minutes.

The five mile professional race was won
by W. 8. Fenn, F. 8. Kramer was second,
Floyd McFarland, third, and M. Bedell fourth.
The time was 11 minutes 43 2-5 seconds.

The one mile professional consolation was
won by Frank Caldwell in 2 minutes.

Andrew Glsen of Brockton, one of Nat
Butler's trainers, was seriously and possibly
fatally injured at the track to-night by being
struck by one of the big motor machines,
ridden by James Hunter, who was pacing
Stinson.

Oisen attempted to cross the track, when
he was struck and thrown heavily. He was
taken to the hospital, where it is said he was
suffering from a fractured skull, a broken
wrist and other injuries.